

der such regulations and safeguards the State could afford to authorize the President of the State University to confer degrees in theology upon the motion of a regularly constituted theological faculty. The State would have interfered only in the interest of competent men and a competent instructional force in each faculty. While allowing no interference on the part of any religious sect with the departments of instruction under the support of the State, this plan offers every facility for coöperation to all denominations and sects. Under it there would doubtless be provided in the stronger States faculties belonging to the Jewish, Catholic and the evangelical churches. It would thus bring to bear upon the State University the greater interest and sympathy of all the religious denominations. The only material favor conferred by the State would be the use of lecture rooms in the university buildings. This would amount to nothing. Every college or university in America has a surfeit of auditorium facilities, if they would only learn that every instructor does not require a room to himself.

The plan would be of practical benefit to the churches. The State undertakes to relieve them from the burden and expense of secular education, at the same time rendering a much better service than it is possible for the different denom-

inations acting separately. By availing themselves of such coöperative facilities, the endowment of a single chair in coöperation with other denominations, or the endowment of a single faculty, when acting alone, would yield much larger returns than the much greater outlay involved in the endowment of a distinct denominational college or university. The church is thus enabled most effectively to concentrate its energies upon distinctively religious teaching without any sacrifice of general culture. And it is enabled to bring its influences to bear upon the educational nerve centre of the commonwealth.

The resources thus released might be applied along the line of President Johnson's suggestion: For the endowment of dormitories or homes for the students of their respective denominations, preferably for candidates for the ministry.

But the chief interest, from the standpoint of this article, in all these projects, centres in their influence in creating material and inspiration for the university of the future. They look to the bringing of the material out of which the university of the future is to be constructed to the place where it is now being built. While the other material is being gathered together, the keystone of the arch, the graduate or philosophical department is being made.

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DEC.-15-1898

### On the Rise and Progress of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

BY J. CHESTON MORRIS, A. M., M. D.

WHEN Penn and his fellow-voyagers on "the good ship Welcome" reached the shores of the Delaware, in 1682, they came not to a desolate, uninhabited, unbroken wilderness, but to a country already partially occupied, not only by Indians, but also by settlers from Sweden and from the neighboring Dutch province of Manhattan. Some of the descendants of these Swedish pioneers are to be found in the vicinities of Wilmington and Philadelphia to this day. That a spirit of desire for religious privileges existed among them, and also of missionary enterprise, is evidenced by the history

of the old Swedes' churches in these cities. But these colonists were not generally persons of high cultivation or abundant means, and were satisfied with establishing such farming operations and commercial intercourse as there might be opportunity for.

Very different was the spirit of the colonists under Penn, and of the German Pietists. Many of them had themselves suffered persecution for their religious beliefs, as we may see illustrated in Humphrey's account of his experience, or as we find in the lives of William Penn and George Fox. Moreover, many of



them and of those who soon followed them were men of culture and even erudition, as we find in noting the schools and universities at which they had been graduated and in which some of them had held appointments. Especially is this true of those who came during the succeeding fifty years to aid in the construction of the province of Pennsylvania, as has been lately so well set forth by Julius F. Sachse in his excellent work,\* as to Kelpius, Pastorius, and De Witt. They brought their cherished books with them; they added to these continually the latest and best productions of the press of Western Europe. Enoch Flower, a schoolmaster and bookseller in Philadelphia in 1683, had not only a large library of his own, but was extensively patronized by the community. Thomas Paschall and his descendants collected works on alchemy, chemistry, mining, metallurgy, geography, and natural history, which formed a library of

which no gentleman to-day would need be ashamed. James Logan gathered the treasures which, with a liberal bequest for its maintenance and extension, constitute the Loganian Library—part of the priceless collections of the Library Company of Philadelphia.

Refuge had been sought in the province by Germans fleeing from the horrors of the French devastation of the Palatinate under Louis XIV., as well as by the Moravians under Count Zinzendorf, to be followed later by many French and others from the West Indies. Each of these elements contributed its quota to the thought and cultivation which manifested itself in what soon became the leading city on the Atlantic seaboard.

Many of the followers of Jacob Boehmen and Nicholas of Basle, as well as of the other mystical and metaphysical writers of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, sought here for an asylum in the wilderness where they could worship God according to their own consciences and follow freely their stud-

\* German Pietists of Pennsylvania, 1694-1708, by J. F. Sachse, Philadelphia, Pa., 1895.



THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL AND PEPPER LABORATORY OF CLINICAL MEDICINE.

ies in speculative philosophy. Many were the collisions among the men of such various thoughts and tendencies, as shown by the pamphlets and more pretentious works published by them, of which it is not germane to the present subject to speak, except as evidence of the manner of men they were. Let no one imagine, however, that mystical tendencies and beliefs have ever rendered men less practical or active. On the other hand, they have rendered them ever "naturforscher," whose main object has been to gain such knowledge of the world around us, and of its laws, as may help to a better comprehension of and

tion of its resources, and of benevolence and charity towards all, may be considered as animating the men who accompanied Penn, or availed themselves of the colony established by him, so that it largely pervaded the whole, and is manifest in the character of the Quaker City of to-day. May it long continue!

Among these emigrants of 1682 we find no less than three medical men—Thomas Wynne, Edward Jones and Griffith Owen. They doubtless had been trained more or less, as the English physicians were at that day. Some estimate may be formed of them by consulting the delightful sketch by Prof. Osler of Johns



William Pepper, M.D., LL.D., '64,  
Ex-Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. Dean of the  
William Pepper Laboratory of Clinical Medicine.

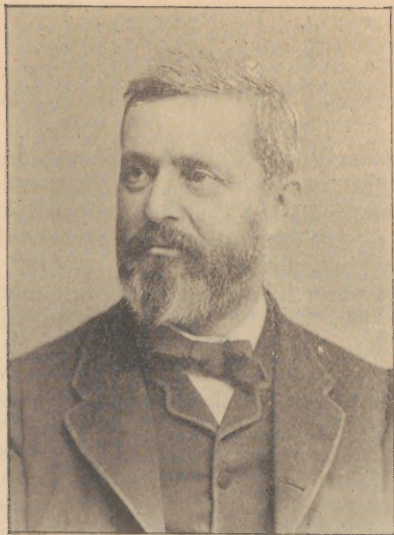
nearer approach to the Giver of all wisdom and to active service in His cause, by ameliorating the condition of men. This higher motive for the acquisition of knowledge and its useful application is the key to their devoted and ever active lives, in which self-aggrandizement plays always a lower part—in fact, is looked upon as a temptation to be struggled against.

This spirit, therefore, of investigation of nature with a view to useful applica-

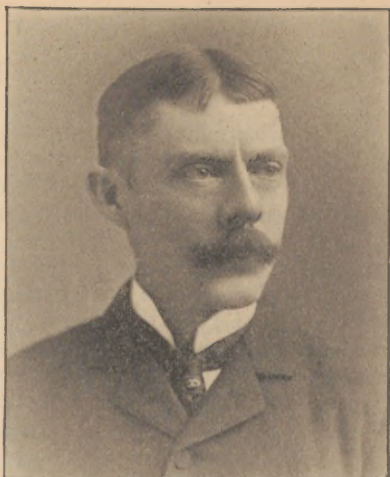
Hopkins, of Dr. Thomas Dover, the buccaneer of a century previous, or the biographies of John Hunter and Smellie, or by glancing at the pages of some of the treatises on materia medica, or a complete surgeon's handbook, or vade mecum, such as were then published in London. The standard of English medical education cannot be said to have been a high one. It was influenced for the better, however, by the labors of Theodore Mayern, the Huguenot, who established

Note.—This and the succeeding article are illustrated with portraits of members of the present faculty and the living graduates of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. An article will be published later dealing with the alumni and their work.





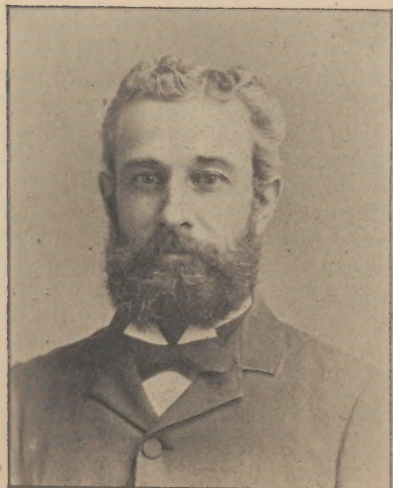
Horatio C. Wood, M.D., LL.D., '62,  
Professor of Materia Medica, Pharmacy  
and General Therapeutics, and Clinical  
Professor of Nervous Diseases.



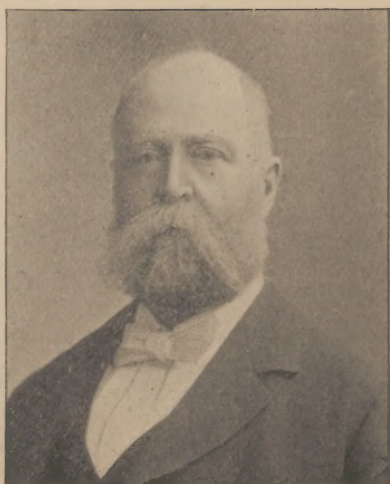
James Tyson, M.D., '63,  
Professor of Clinical Medicine.



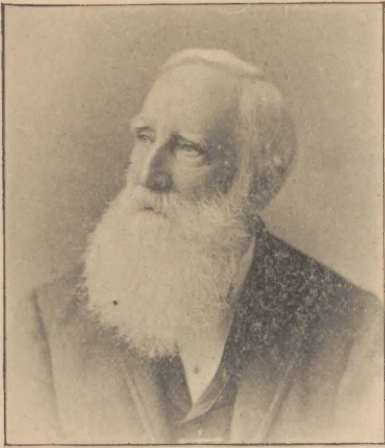
Barton C. Hirst, M.D., '83,  
Professor of Obstetrics.



Edward T. Reichert, M.D.,  
Professor of Physiology.



William F. Norris, M.D., '61,  
Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Eye.



Alfred Stillé, M.D., LL.D., '36,  
Emeritus Professor of the Theory and Practice of  
Medicine. Donor of the Stillé Medical Library.

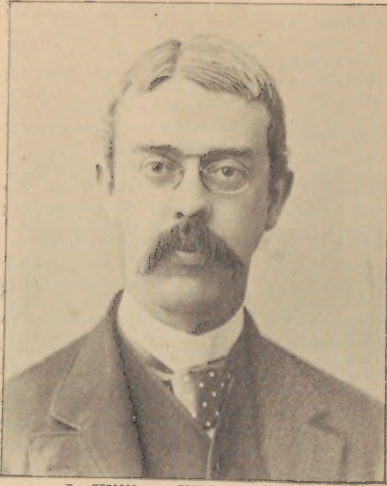
himself in London after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and by those of the Hunters, Cheselden and Sydenham. Edinburgh may lay claim to the early development of logical thought and its practical application by Munro, Cullen, Gregory, Hope, Young and Black in medicine, while Boerhaave, Albinus and Gaubius, by their painstaking and accurate teachings, brought the school of Leyden into deserved prominence. From these sources such men as John Kearsley, Thomas Graeme, Lloyd Zachary, Thomas Cadwalader, William Shippen, Sr., Thomas Bond, and others successively drew their inspiration during the first half of the eighteenth century, whilst Kuhn was a pupil of Linnaeus in Sweden. A word should be spoken as to the Indians who inhabited the shores of the Delaware—the Lenni Lenape—who were sufficiently civilized to have become peaceful, and were craftily induced by their predatory neighbors on the north to lay aside warlike accomplishments and assume rather the rôle of peacemakers or arbiters among their red brethren; though when thus disarmed, they were then taunted as being a nation of women. But these same Indians had long been observers of the plants and trees, and of their effects on human beings when used as remedies. The skill of their medicine men in treating such diseases as were incident to the

climate, or the result of accident, was considerable, and was doubtless availed of to a great extent by the pioneers and early settlers, while every old woman also had her store of simples ready for household use. We may smile at these humble practitioners, but observation and study of the methods and materials employed by our redskin brethren of the Far West to-day will show that these careful students of nature have often utilized most wisely such means as were at their command—better indeed than many of us could do under like circumstances. Let us be a little less ready to denounce them as mere quacks, and remember that long ago, when the King of Assyria, for political reasons, changed the habitats of some whole nations, he was obliged afterwards to send Israelitish priests back to those he had placed in Samaria, because the newcomers knew not the ways of the gods of that country. When we recall that the practice of medicine was one of the functions of the priesthood, we can readily understand this. And doubtless many of the early practitioners of medicine in this country availed themselves largely of the experience of their Indian predecessors. Botany was early and successfully cultivated in the province of Pennsylvania, as is shown by the successive works of Marshall, Bartram, Barton, Darlington, Wood and Carson.

But the time came when the needs of the community could no longer be thus supplied. Office instruction in the art of medicine—the system of apprenticeship by which such men as Phineas Bond, the younger Kearsley, Thomas Cadwalader (who studied anatomy in London under Cheselden), John Redman, Morgan, Shippen, Jr., Cadwalader Evans, and others sought their earlier training, was no longer sufficient. This was followed when possible by courses at Edinburgh, London, Leyden or Paris. Shippen, Morgan and Kuhn, soon after their return from abroad, commenced courses in lectures on anatomy, materia medica and practice of medicine, about 1751.

To the credit of the Quakers be it said that, in 1689, the effort to provide a good school at home had begun. The Charter school was firmly established in 1711, while the charity school, academy and college from which the University of

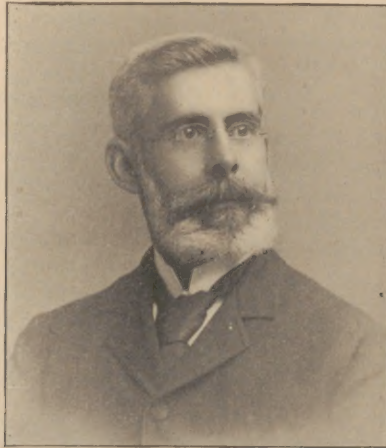




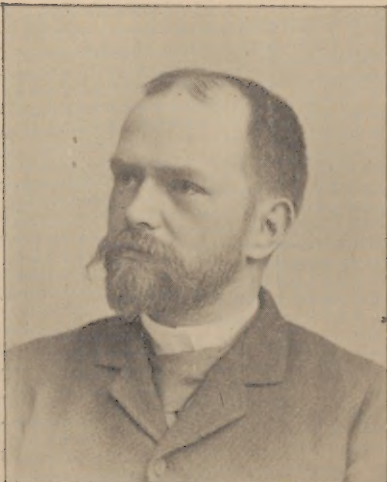
J. William White, M.D., '71,  
Professor of Clinical Surgery.



George A. Piersol, M.D., '77,  
Professor of Anatomy.



John Gultéras, M.D.,  
Professor of General Pathology and Morbid  
Anatomy.



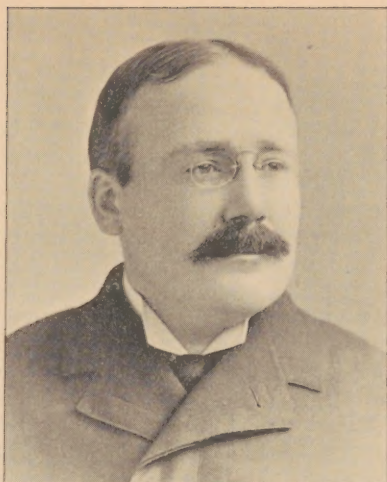
John H. Musser, M.D., '77,  
Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine.



Richard H. Harte, M.D., '78,  
Demonstrator of Osteology.



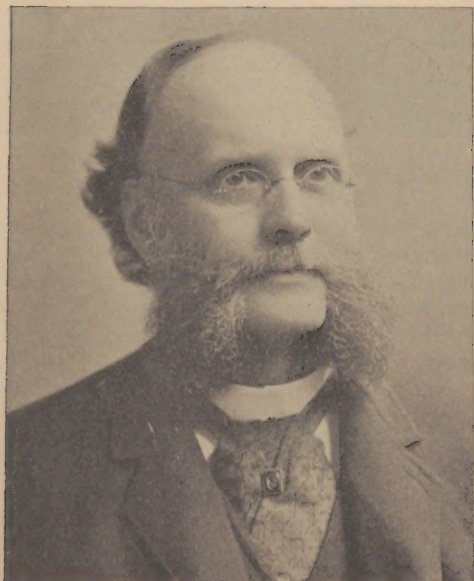
David B. Birney, M.D., '85,  
Assistant Demonstrator of Surgery.



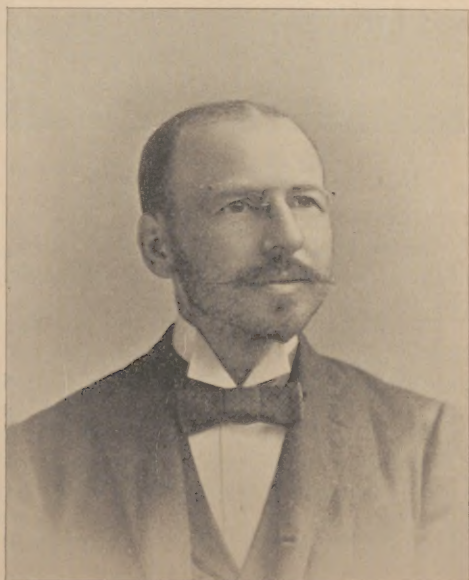
W. Constantine Goodell, M.D., '85,  
Instructor in Clinical Gynaecology.



Judson Daland, M.D., '82,  
Instructor in Clinical Medicine and Lecturer  
on Physical Diagnosis.



De Forest Willard, M.D., '67,  
Clinical Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery.



Alfred C. Wood, M.D., '88,  
Instructor in Clinical Surgery.



Pennsylvania sprung, dates back to 1749, the first college commencement being in May, 1757.

In such congenial atmosphere the young Benjamin Franklin found himself, and soon developed his usual faculties of observation, thought and organization. Around him were men brave enough to inaugurate the practice of inoculation (as early as 1730), wise enough to write ably on the epidemics of fever and on other diseases, public spirited enough to establish Christ Church Hospital and the

fever. Wistar taught anatomy carefully and accurately, while Dr. Physick, fresh from Edinburgh, proved himself one of the ablest surgeons America has ever had. The doctrines of the Humoralists had had their defenders; and then came the views of the Solidists, expounded so long and well by Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, to be followed by Jackson as at first an exponent of Broussais' teachings at Paris. No nobler example can be found of generosity to a rising rival than that of Chapman in causing the trustees



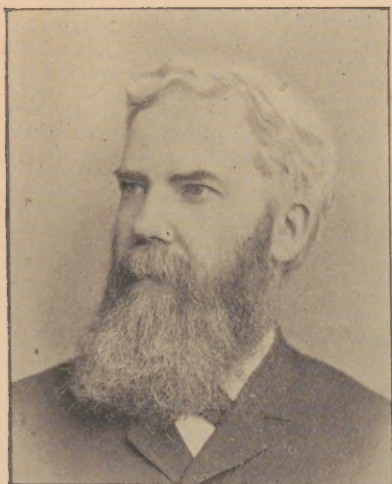
LABORATORY BUILDING OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE.

Pennsylvania Hospital. In 1754 Cadwalader Evans treated a patient successfully with electrical appliances devised by Franklin.

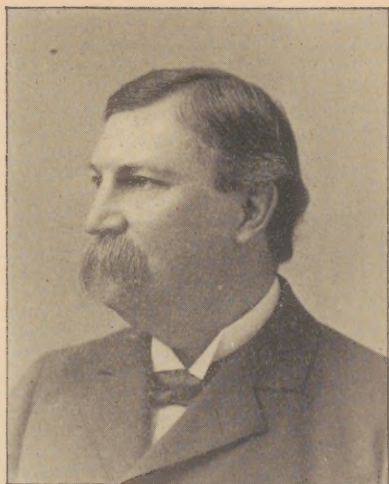
To the views of Van Helmont, Paracelsus and Boerhaave, brought from Edinburgh and Leyden, were added those taught by the vitalists of Halle and Montpellier. Rush incorporated many of the Brunonian ideas, and gave to the world his translation of the aphorisms of Hippocrates, his treatise on the mind, and his experience in the treatment of yellow

to associate Jackson with himself as a teacher in the medical school of the University. He did this with full knowledge of the diametrically opposite character of the new views. Jackson outgrew his early views, but to the end of his long career based them, as a teacher of institutes and practitioner of medicine, on the latest investigations in physiology, chemistry and physics, which were so rapidly added in succession during the nineteenth century, and which would enable his students more fully to appreci-

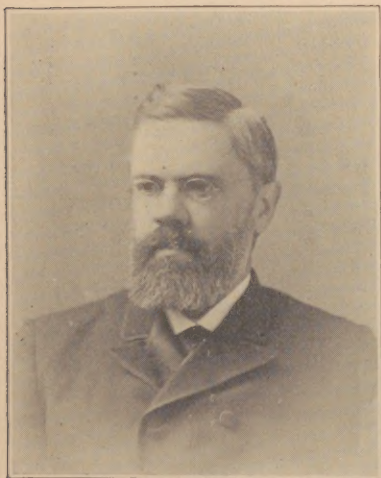




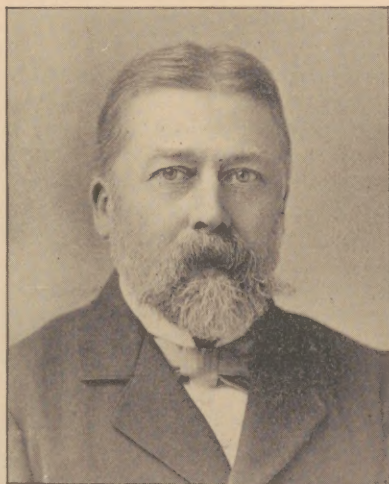
Matthew J. Grier, M.D., '63.



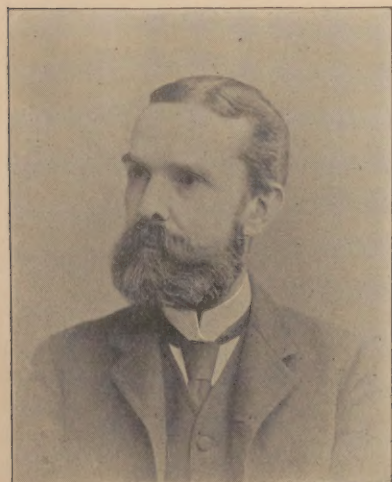
David F. Woods, M.D., '64.



Daniel W. Prentiss, M.D., '64.



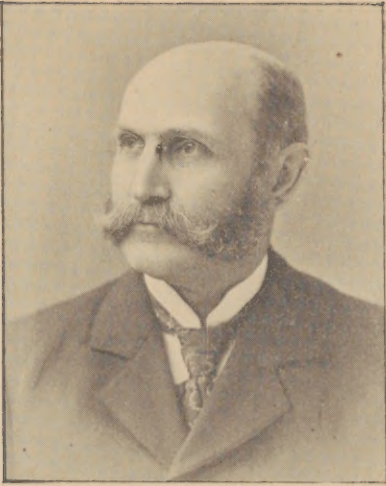
Edward W. Watson, M.D., '65.



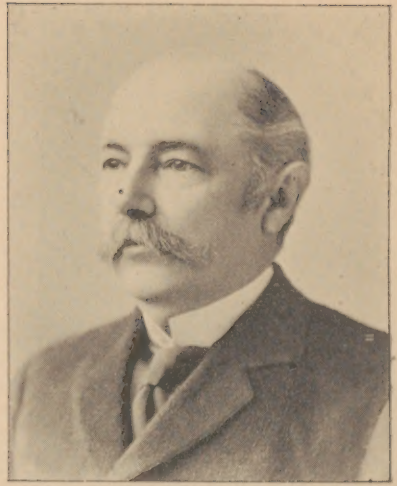
Charles H. Burnett, M.D., '67.



Thomas C. Stellwagen, M.D., '68.



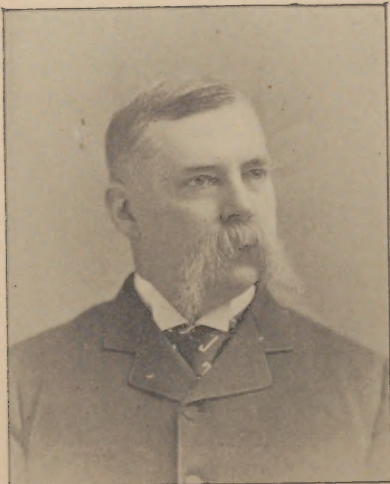
William M. Welsh, M.D., '59.



Edward L. Duer, M.D., '60.



Anthony E. Stocker, M.D., '40.



Richard A. Cleemann, M.D., '62.



Silas P. Holbrook, M.D., '62.



ate the works of their predecessors and find their way amid the confused and tangled theories of the past, taking nothing for granted and endeavoring to reach a higher plane of logical, rational medicine. Meanwhile Barton, the medical botanist, had been succeeded by the methodical and cyclopedic George B. Wood, to whose systematic teachings the whole western medical world did well-deserved homage; his clear, scientific and well-ordered mind producing works on *materia medica*, therapeutics and practice that are still the standard.

A marked influence was exerted by the clinical school of medicine in Paris, which flourished in connection with its great hospitals. The teachings of Louis, Laennec and others attracted eager and able men, who returned to this country to institute similar courses of study here. Pennock, Gerhard, Stewardson, the elder Pepper, Norris, Stillé, E. Hartshorne and F. G. Smith may be mentioned especially as having labored assiduously and successfully both with tongue and pen in the extension of medical science as well as being devoted and honored practitioners of the healing art.

The medical department of the University of Pennsylvania is the oldest medical school in America, courses of lectures having been given since 1751. This was only thirty years after the founding of the medical school of the University of Edinburgh.

The school was regularly organized as a department of the College in 1765. The first diploma was conferred in 1768.

Perhaps no school in the world can point to such an unbroken succession of eminent investigators and teachers in each of the several departments of medical science, as may be found in the lines of the professors of the University. To name them is to write largely of the medical and surgical history of this country. A few may be cited, such as Hare, Hodge, Gibson, Stillé, Pepper, Rogers, Agnew, Leidy and Goodell, in addition to those already mentioned.

Such, stated as briefly and succinctly as possible consistently with clearness and accuracy, is the history of the origin, rise and progress of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, which stands to-day *facile princeps inter pares* on this continent. During nearly



Harrison Allen, M.D., '61,  
Late Emeritus Professor of Comparative  
Anatomy.

a century and a half there have gone forth from it bands of young men, trained in the best manner possible at the time, for the warfare with disease and death, and to minister to the wants and necessities of their fellow human beings, not only through the length and breadth of our own country, but in every part of the globe. To enumerate even a tithe of those who have risen to posts of distinction and honor would be to extend this article beyond reasonable limits, and might seem invidious to many whose names and merits were unmentioned. Suffice it to say that in their devotion to truth, to the investigation of nature, and the application of the knowledge thus gained, in whatever manner possible, for the good of the human race, the graduates of this famous school have established for themselves and for it a reputation so well-deserved that its portals are to-day thronged as never before, though excellent schools of medicine may now be found in nearly every state in the Union. From these, many come to add to and complete the education begun elsewhere. The unrivalled clinical facilities afforded in the hospital of this university, and in the Philadelphia Hospital, as well as in many others in the city, and the opportunities for pursuing various special courses under the best teachers and investigators, will always bring the best men here. From personal examination and experience the writer is convinced that nowhere are better facili-



THE MEDICAL HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

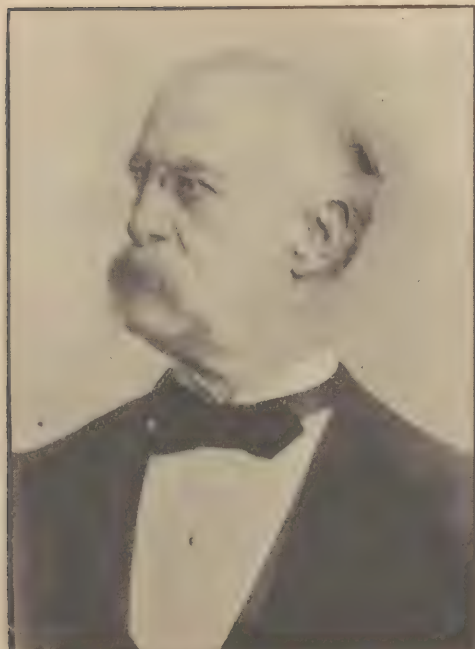




**J. Berrien Lindsley, M.D., '43.**



**Frederick Horner, M.D., '51.**



**Claudius Henry Mastin, M.D., '49.**



**The Late Cornelius George Comegys, M.D., '48.**

ties to be found. It is not now necessary for our young men to go abroad, as it was fifty years ago, to London or Paris, Berlin or Vienna, for medical instruction; it can be had as well at home. A word may well be added as to the comparison of the instructors who have become so famous in the past, with those of to-day. The latter are worthy successors in every respect; as the writer, who learned from Jackson himself *jurare nullius in verba magistri*, gladly testifies. So that we may look forward to a long continuance of the noble pre-eminence of "Old Penn."

The roll to-day contains the names of 920 students of medicine; 48 in the Auxiliary Department, 29 in the Laboratory of Hygiene, 373 in Dentistry, 50 in Veterinary Medicine; or 1,420 students of

medicine and its allied branches, under 143 professors and instructors, out of a total of 2,811 students and 242 professors in the University.

There are twenty-five buildings, beautifully located on an area of about fifty acres, well constructed and admirably adapted for their various purposes. The situation is a high and healthy one, and all the surroundings are such as are best calculated to develop all that is good in a man, and to stimulate him to his best possible exertion in a spirit of generous rivalry and fellowship; while its position in the centre of the largest manufacturing city in the world, and one of the leading ones in human thought and culture, makes it in every way most desirable for a good student.

### Society of the Alumni of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

BY JOSEPH P. TUNIS, M. D.

**A**LTHOUGH the medical school was founded in 1765 and, at the present writing, has graduated more than eleven thousand men, there was no society of its alumni founded until March 14, 1871. The first President of the society was Dr. George B. Wood, who was constantly and materially instrumental in forwarding the objects of the society, despite the demands upon him of the various scientific, charitable and other public bodies of which he was a member, up to the time of his death in 1879 at the advanced age of 82 years. He was succeeded in this office by Dr. John L. Atlee, 1880-1886; Dr. Alfred Stillé, 1886-1892, and Dr. Traill Green, 1892-1897. The society has had among its Vice-Presidents such men as Joseph Carson, Samuel H. Dickson, George W. Norris, Wilmer Worthington, Isaac Hays, Meredith Clymer, W. S. W. Ruschenberger, Thomas J. Gallagher, D. Hayes Agnew, Claudius H. Mastin, Hiram Corson and William Hunt. While a number of these noble men have passed away, the memory of their good works will long survive them, and their "footprints in the sands of time" will inspire many a would-be faithful follower.

The government of the society has been intrusted to an Executive Committee composed of twenty members, of whom four must be graduates of at least ten years' standing, and one from each of the last three graduating classes. "The duty of the Executive Committee shall be to execute all measures which may be confided to them by the society. . . . The Executive Committee shall have power to appoint an Orator for the year, at its discretion. They shall have power also to elect, annually, three Alumni of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, to be nominated to the Board of Trustees of the University for appointment as Managers of the University Hospital; and they are further authorized to fill vacancies, during the year, in this Committee of Alumni Managers, if invited to do so by the said Board of Trustees."

Whatever has been accomplished in the past, or whatever may be done in the future, therefore, must be credited mainly to the efforts of this committee. The following men have been active in its service: Hiram Corson, Edward Hartshorne, Robert E. Rogers, John H. Packard, H. Lenox Hodge, James H.





William M. Gullford, M.D., '52.



John H. Packard, M.D., '53.



Alfred Alexander Woodhull, M.D., '59.



Thomas Hay, M.D., '61.



William G. Porter, M.D., '68.



E. Stanley Perkins, M.D., '69.



Prof. Charles B. Nancrede, M.D., '69.



Samuel D. Risley, M.D., '70.



Louis Starr, M.D., '71.



Charles S. Thurston, M.D., '71.





Ewing Jordan, M.D., '71.



James B. Walker, M.D., '72.



James T. Priestley, M.D., '74.



M. Frank Kirkbride, M.D., '74.



Lot E. Alexander, M.D., '74.



Charles A. Oliver, M.D., '76.

Hutchinson, James Tyson, William Pepper, Samuel S. Stryker, William F. Norris, Thomas J. Yarrow, Horace Y. Evans, Charles D. Nancrede, Louis Starr, John Ashhurst, Jr., Roland G. Curtin, Samuel Ashhurst, Charles T. Hunter, Wharton Sinkler, C. M. Seltzer, S. D. Risley, William Barton Hopkins, H. R. Wharton, John H. Musser, John B. Deaver, Thomas R. Neilson, R. A. Cleeman, Judson Daland, John B. Shober and Elliston J. Morris.

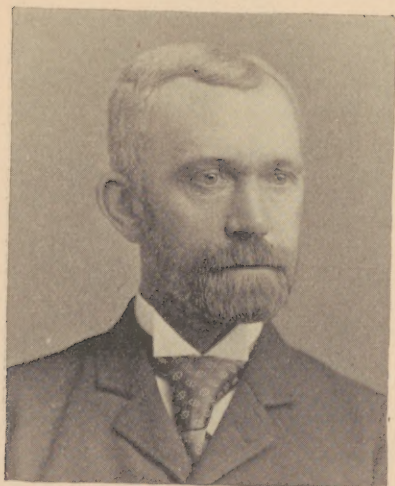
The object of this society has been "to sustain and advance the interests and influence in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania by the promotion of sentiments of general brotherhood and amity among the graduates, and by aiding in all efforts to elevate the standard of medical education, and to extend the progress of medical science and art." How well this object has been accomplished may readily be shown by a brief reference to the history of the society up to the present time. The first work which it undertook was the preparation of a complete catalogue of the graduates of the medical department. After many years of labor under the able guidance of Dr. Horace Y. Evans and the expenditure of many hundreds of dollars from the society's funds, this labor of love was accomplished. The catalogue is now complete from 1765 to 1877 in one volume, and from 1878 to 1887 in an appendix. The names of graduates from 1887 to the present time can only be secured by consulting the lists of the graduating classes which are published each year just before commencement. Every ten years it is proposed to print another appendix covering that period. By the establishment of an Alumni Endowment Fund for the University Hospital, \$10,000 has already been added to the resources of that important department of the Medical School. Moreover, in times of great necessity, generous alumni have contributed materially to the payment of the current expenses of the hospital. The Executive Committee was among the first to recognize the importance of erecting such a hospital on the University grounds, as well as the first to suggest the necessity of an examination preliminary to entrance into the medical department.

The great majority of the committee have no official connection with the University, and an appointment to its ranks is in no sense a stepping stone to a teaching position. It is not controlled by a clique. While keenly alive to the best interests of the medical department, this committee has never taken upon itself to make suggestions as to the policy which should be pursued by the Faculty. It has been content to keep in touch, as far as is possible, with the graduates, scattered as they are over the whole world, and to induce them to aid their alma mater by every means in their power.

The usefulness of the society has been greatly hampered by the small list of members, which has never included over four hundred names, and by the insignificance of its permanent funds. Similar organizations elsewhere have endowment funds from which some of them realize thousands of dollars a year. Such a sum, say \$1,000, annually distributed in prizes, would tend greatly to lessen the hardships of the student-life and rebound in more ways than one to the credit of the university from which it was derived. The establishment by the society of such permanent funds for aiding deserving students will, it is hoped, be a development of the near future.

In addition to (1) the publication of an alumni catalogue (1765 to 1887), and (2) the establishment of an alumni hospital fund of ten thousand dollars, the society has (3) annually awarded an alumni prize or prizes. At first this prize amounted to one hundred dollars, and was subtracted from the annual assessment of one dollar, contributed by the active members. The prize was awarded annually to the member of the graduating class who presented the best thesis. If two or more theses of equal merit were presented, the prize was divided accordingly. In 1884 the amount of prize money was reduced to fifty dollars, and later an alumni medal was also awarded. This prize is now given to that member of the graduating class who receives the highest general average for all examinations. The medal may either be cast in bronze, or in gold. If in the latter metal, there is no honorarium attached. As a rule, the student prefers to receive a bronze impression of the medal and the





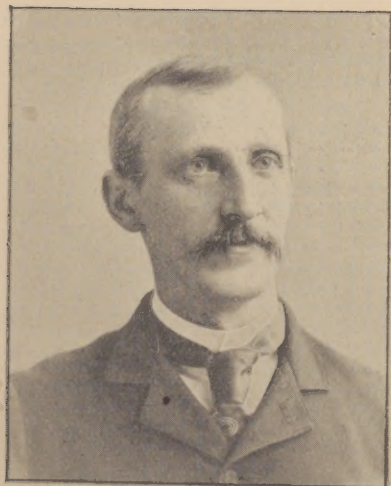
B. Franklin Baer, M.D., '76.



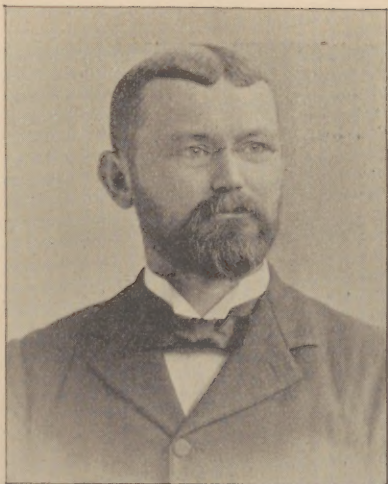
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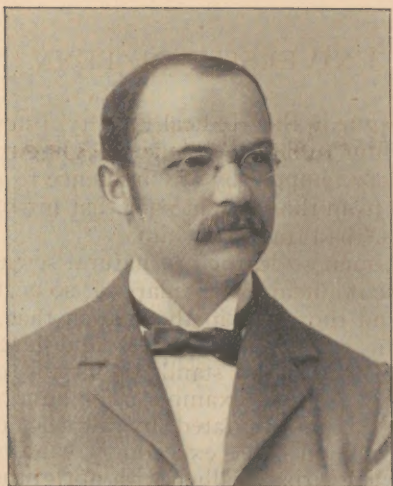
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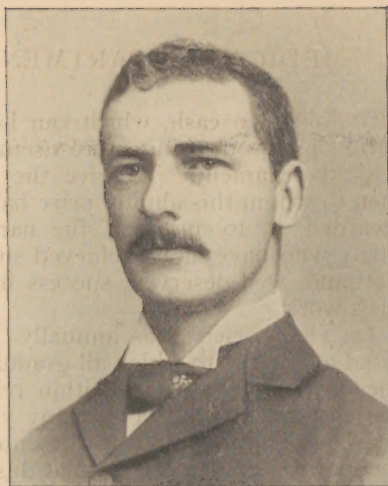
Caspar Morris, M.D., '78.



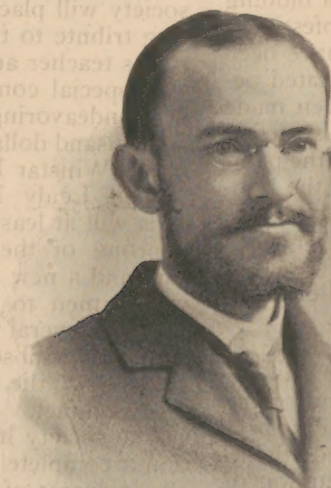
Harris A. Slocum, M.D., '79.



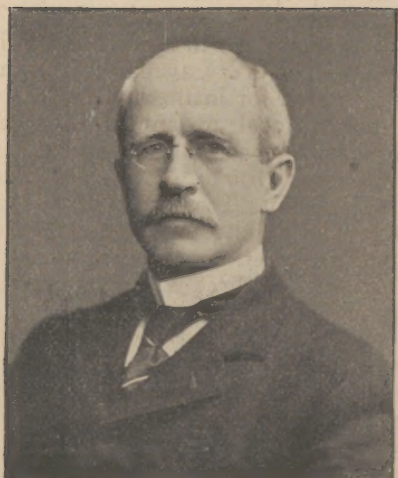
Henry Beates, Jr., M.D., '79.



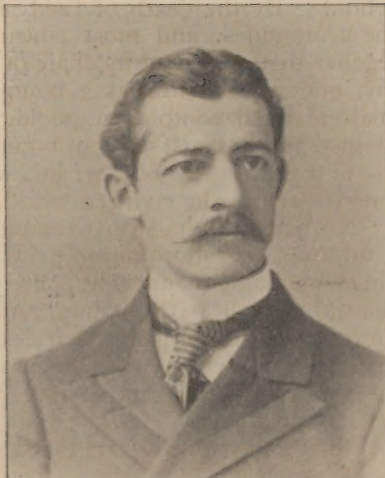
George E. de Schweinitz, M.D., '81.



J. Howard Reeves, M.D., '82.



George L. McKelway, M.D., '89.



William C. Posey, M.D., '89.



fifty dollars in cash, which can be converted into something more useful than a gold ornament. To give the list of men to whom this alumni prize has been awarded is to mention the names of many who have now achieved substantial and well-deserved success in their life's work.

(4) The society has annually supervised a banquet to which all graduates of the medical department within reach of the city are invited. For many years it shared with the faculty in the entertainment of the graduating class at this function until the classes became so large and unmanageable that it was deemed wiser to take some other method of bidding them welcome to their real professional work. (5) Prominent alumni have been asked to deliver addresses on stated occasions, and every effort has been made to increase the usefulness of the society.

From time to time it becomes the painful duty of those intrusted with the publication of the society's annual proceedings to record the death of one or more of our graduates. Let me quote the announcement by Dr. Alfred Stillé of the death of Prof. Joseph Leidy:

"Since the death of Benjamin Rush, in 1813, no loss so serious as this has befallen the Medical Department of the University. One after another of its professors who had distinguished themselves and maintained the reputation of the school has passed away, leaving a more or less visible and painful gap in its history. But only twice can it be said that the loss was irreparable. The death of Rush was the extinction of the most brilliant genius that ever illuminated the school. By the death of Leidy it loses the profoundest and most consummate teacher that ever held its chair of anatomy, and whose fame as a comparative anatomist, palaeontologist, geologist, zoölogist, and botanist was not bounded by his native city or country, but was co-extensive with the civilized world.

"No man who had such reason to be proud was ever more humble. His simple and amiable manners attached to him the old as well as the young, and made him revered in the gravest circles of the learned, and loved by the students whom he inspired by his example and enriched by his knowledge.

"During the twenty years that I was his

colleague in the Medical Faculty, I never saw him ruffled in temper, negligent of duty, or tempted by any influence to deviate from the straight path that his conscience had traced for him.

"A man so learned in natural science, whose boundaries he enlarged; so accurate and thorough in the branch that he taught; so simple, blameless, and pure in his life, may well stand for us and our successors as an example to be admired, honored and imitated by all who can comprehend the exceeding value of knowledge that is allied with uprightness and truth.

"I trust that, at the proper time, this society will place upon its records a fitting tribute to the memory of this illustrious teacher and philosopher."

A special committee of the alumni is now endeavoring to raise a fund of thirty thousand dollars to endow a fellowship in the Winstar Institute to be called the Joseph Leidy Fellowship of Anatomy. This will at least show that Philadelphia is proud of the memory of her mighty son, and a new impetus will be given to young men to follow his glorious example. Several thousand dollars have already been subscribed, and it will not be long before the fellowship will be an established fact.

The society has in course of preparation a complete matriculate catalogue of all graduates of the medical department up to date, which shall be as complete in its array of data as the matriculate catalogue of the college department already published. Such a catalogue will necessarily require an enormous amount of time in its preparation and the expenditure of many thousands of dollars. To become a reality it will require the active coöperation of every available alumnus.

As provided for in the constitution of the society, local organizations of the alumni have sprung up in various places: New Orleans; Mobile, Ala.; Selma, Ala.; Columbia, Tenn.; Trenton, N. J.; Chicago, Ill.; Cleveland, Ohio; and Philadelphia. The meetings of the latter, of which there are three a year, are always well attended, there being on an average over two hundred present. Sociability prevails, and some provision is always made for the entertainment of those present, such as the college orchestra, glee or banjo clubs.



Within the last few years another alumni organization has sprung into existence in Philadelphia. It is called the General Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania, and is designed to bring the graduates of all departments in touch with the University. Dr. William Peffer is President of the society, and Dr. Ewing Jordan, Secretary. The Executive Committee is composed of three representative men from each department. While the object of this general society is more far-reaching than

the others, it need not in any way conflict, but on the contrary should assist the good work of the departmental associations. Each has its separate sphere of usefulness, and each is worthy of hearty support. When the much-talked-of Alumni Hall shall become as substantial a reality as the newly erected dormitories, it is proposed to place a tablet within its walls, engraved with the names of those noble sons of Pennsylvania who died in their country's service during the War of the Rebellion, of whom all but one were students in medicine.

### The University Club of Chicago.

BY CLARENCE T. MORSE (YALE).

CHICAGO has at all times attracted men of intelligence and of action. This has been one of the greatest sources of her strength. Among men of intelligence and of action the college man has come to stand for energy and progress. The idea has long since been exploded that the road to success lay over the tow-path or through the blacksmith's shop. Trained intelligence has demonstrated its efficiency in a thousand departments of life. The college idea is no longer confined to the few.

Opportunities unknown in Eastern cities have attracted each year the brightest and most progressive graduates of the Eastern colleges to Chicago; while the brightest intelligences of the Western colleges have come to Chicago as the acknowledged centre of Western life.

The bodies of alumni of the more prominent colleges in the city are enormous, the Yale Alumni Association having a list of nearly five hundred active members, Harvard about three hundred, and Princeton over two hundred.

It was not surprising, then, that when a call was issued early in 1887 for a meeting to organize a university club in Chicago the idea took instant root and speedily resulted in the formation of a club with a membership of upwards of three hundred and fifty. The application for a charter was signed by James B. Waller, Jr., Heyliger A. de Windt, William M. LeMoyne and Granville W. Browning, and was mailed to the Secretary of State Feb-

ruary 10, 1887, and by May 1st of that year the club was installed in comfortable rented quarters at 123 Dearborn street.

The officers were: Edward Gay Mason, President; Henry Walker Bishop, Vice-President; Heyliger A. de Windt, Secretary; Wirt Dexter Walker, Treasurer, and William Eliot Furness, John Larkin Lincoln, Jr., Cyrus Hall McCormick, William Murray Le Moyne, James Sager Norton, Robert French Shanklin and Henry Baldwin Stone, directors. A constitution was adopted, the most important section of which related to membership. A university club in fact as well as in name was the watchword of the founders. To that end the following was incorporated into the constitution:

#### QUALIFICATIONS OF MEMBERS.

Any man shall be eligible to membership in this club who has received from a university or college a degree, to obtain which, in regular course, at least three years' residence and study are required; or who shall have received an honorary degree from such university or college; or who shall have graduated at the United States Military Academy or at the United States Naval Academy; provided, that a candidate who holds an honorary degree only shall be distinguished in art, literature, science or the public service; and provided, that professional degrees shall entitle to membership only when given by such universities or colleges as shall be designated by the Board of Directors, and a list of such universities shall be posted in the rooms of the club; and provided, that every candidate, except such as hold some honorary degree,